

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

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THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
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Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

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August 8, 1860.

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BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
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Price—50 cts. per quire.
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Price—75 cts. per quire.
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Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work, in the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN.
Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863—ly.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.
C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.
John M. Todd, Frankfort.
William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.
John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.
Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
John T. Poyner, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. C. Beget, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duvall, Chief Justice, Georgetown.
Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.
Belvidere J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Zolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bardonia.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.
9th Dist.—Joseph Donahue, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.
4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.
7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.
1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.
And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.
But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:45 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:25 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Offices in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cynthiana.

J. E. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1864.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.
1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.
2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.
3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.
4th District—N. R. Black, Union.
5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.
6th District—H. B. Bristow, Union.
7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*
8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*
9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*
10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*
11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.
12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.
13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.
14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*

15th District—O. T. Worthington, Union.*
16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.*
17th District—M. P. Buster, Union.*
18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.*
19th District—Geo. Spaulding, Union.*
20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*
21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*
22d District—Asa F. Grover, No-men-or-money.*

23d District—John J. Landrum, Union.
24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*
25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*
26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.
27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.*
28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*
29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*
30th District—Wm. S. Botts, Union.*
31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*
32d District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*
33d District—John Power, Union.*
34th District—Thos. T. Garrard, Union.*
35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.*
36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*
37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*
38th District—W. H. Grainger, Union.*
Senators marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.
Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.
Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.
Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.
Boath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.
Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.
Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.
Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.
Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.
Barren—W. W. Warring, Union.
Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.
Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Caldwell.
Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.
Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.
Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.

Caldwell—
Calloway—Dr. John Whitnee, Union.
Campbell—Cyrus Campbell and Jacob Hawthorne, Union.
Carrall—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.
Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Ehl, Union.
Casey and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.
Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.
City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine, R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and Jno. M. Delph—all Union.
Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.
Claus and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.
Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.
Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge, Union.

Daniels—John S. McFarland, Union.
Estill and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.
Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.
Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.
Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.
Floyd and Johnson—
Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.
Garrard—John K. Faulkner, Union.
Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.
Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.
Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.
Green—John C. Carille, Union.
Greeneup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.
Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.
Hardin—Sam. B. Thomas, Union.
Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell, Union.

Hart—George T. Wood, Union.
Harrison—A. H. War, Union.
Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney, Union.
Henry—J. Pres. Sparks, Union.
Hickman and Fulton—F. M. Ray.
Hopkins and Webster—Bradford L. Porter, Union.

Jefferson—Wm. M. Allen, Union.
Jesseamine—Geo. S. Shanklin, Union.
Kenton—M. M. Benton and J. C. Sayres, Union.
Knox—James W. Davis, Union.
Larue—N. A. Rapier, Union.
Laurel and Rockcastle—Wm. A. Brooks, Union.

Letcher and Pike—Alex. E. Adams, Union.
Lewis—Perry S. Layton, Union.
Lincoln—Thos. W. Varnon, Union.
Livingston and Lyon—Thos. Lindley, Union.

Logan—Dr. J. R. Bailey, Union.
Madison—Wm. L. Neal, Union.
Marion—Jno. R. Thomas, Union.
Mason—H. Taylor and L. S. Luttrell, Union.

Marshall—
McCracken—T. J. Burchett, Union.
McLean—Isaac Calhoun, Union.
Meade—Dr. Thos. W. Owings, Union.
Mercer—Elijah Gabbert, Union.
Metcalfe—C. C. Harvey, Union.
Montgomery and Powell—John T. Clarke, Union.

Monroe—Hiram Hagan, Union.
Morgan and Wolfe—
Muhlenberg—E. R. Weir, Union.
Nelson—Wm. Elliott, Union.
Nicholas—John W. Campbell, Union.
Ohio—W. H. Miller, Union.
Oldham—Samuel E. DeHaven, Union.
Owen—Dr. J. B. English, Union.
Pendleton—James Wilson, Union.
Falsk—M. E. Ingram, Union.
Scott—Dr. Stephen F. Gano, Union.
Shelby—Henry Bohannon, Union.
Simmons—J. E. Lauck, Union.
Spencer—Dr. Milton McGrew, Union.
Taylor—Jos. H. Chandler, Union.
Todd—J. H. Lowry, Union.
Trigg—Samuel Larkins, Union.
Trimble—Evan M. Garriott, No-men-or-money.

Union—Jas. T. Pierson, Union.
Warren—Pierce Butler Hawkins, Union.
Washington—R. J. Browne, Union.
Wayne—H. W. Tuttle, Union.
Whitley—M. E. White, Union.
Woodford—H. C. McLeod, Union.

*No certificates received at the Secretary of State's Office in any of the counties marked with the asterisk.

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 5th day of October, 1863, Maj. A. G. WILKINS, of the 18th Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, was murdered by some unknown persons, in the county of Pendleton, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 20th day of October, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Oct. 20, 1863—w&twm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MADISON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of July, 1863, a negro by the name of HENRY. He is about 16 years of age, weighs about 120 pounds, very bright mulatto. Says he belongs to James Williams, of the State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

THOMAS FRANCIS, J. M. C.
August 11, 1863—lm.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:30 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:45 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

April 6, 1863. **SAMUEL GALL,** Superintendent.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

H. E. WILSON, T. L. HOUSTON.
(Late Lt. Col. 41st O. V. I.)

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' receipts, and on all other receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place.

Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can give advice to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor, John W. Finnell, Adjutant General, Kentucky.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayville, Ky.
Hon. J. Walker, Esq., Richmond, Ky.
Hon. B. Apperson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Capt. A. A. Curtis, A. Q. M., Irvine, Ky.
May 8, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 1 P. M.

The Charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Godey's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tf.

CAPITAL HOTEL, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

WE have leased the Capital Hotel for a term of years. It is unnecessary to say more to our friends, and to those who have been in the habit of stopping at the Capital, than that it is our intention to try and keep such a Hotel as will give satisfaction to our guests.

A. G. HODGES.

P. S.—Mr. CAUTHERS will have charge of the office, and give general superintendence.

Frankfort, Ky., May 5, 1862—May 14—tf.

M. POLK R. H. BUCKLEY.

POLK & BUCKLEY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.

Jan. 1862.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling on

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863—ly.

J. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capital of the State.

Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863—tf.

\$50. AGENTS WANTED. \$150.

LIBERAL inducements to canvassers for the sale of the CELEBRATED COTTAGE \$12 SEWING MACHINE.

I wish to engage an active Agent in every County in the United States and Canada, to travel and introduce my New, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine. This Machine possesses more than ordinary merit, is just patented with valuable improvements, and acknowledged to be unsurpassed for general utility. A limited number of responsible Agents are wanted to solicit orders, to whom a salary of from

\$50 to \$150 Per Month and Expenses will be paid. For conditions and full particulars address, with stamp for return postage,

L. MALCOM,
Box 2,788, Boston,

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

[From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 29.]
The President's Reply to the Radicals.

We hope that all our readers have given an attentive perusal to the letter of President Lincoln in reply to the application made by the Radical Emancipationists of Missouri, as printed by us on Tuesday last. If we do not mistake its purport, the letter will be read with great satisfaction by all, except of course those who have done the conservative cause in Missouri a good service by eliciting such a paper from the President.

The three things demanded by the Radicals were—

"First. That Gen. Schofield shall be relieved, and Gen. Butler be appointed as commander of the military department of Missouri."

"Second. That the system of enrolled militia in Missouri may be broken up and national forces be substituted for it; and,"

"Third. That at elections persons may not be allowed to vote who are not entitled by law to do so."

The first two of these requests are denied by the President for reasons which all candid minds will pronounce satisfactory and conclusive. The third request, concurring as it does with obvious principles of public right and duty, was granted; but it is important to observe that, in enforcing the regulation under this head, the law of Missouri, and not any caprice of the military powers, is made the guide of Gen. Schofield's conduct. The injunction is:

"At elections see that those, and only those, are allowed to vote who are entitled to do so by the laws of Missouri, including as of those laws the restriction laid by the Missouri Convention upon those who may have participated in the rebellion."

If, from the conclusions of the President, we proceed to consider the argumentative portion of his reply, we think there will be found abundant reasons to admire the clearness and frankness with which Mr. Lincoln states his propositions, while reasoning cogently against the views and purposes of the Radical Emancipationists. With characteristic simplicity, where the character and good name of individuals stand in the way of their designs, these men, it seems, have ascribed to the alleged pro-slavery affinities of Gen. Schofield, and of the enrolled militia of Missouri, the sufferings and wrongs endured by some Union men in the State. The President, however, with equal force and candor, puts all such gratuitous representations to shame when he explains the origin of these wrongs on a more "charitable" as well as a "more rational hypothesis," as follows:

"We are in civil war. In such cases there always is a main question; but in this case that question is a perplexing compound—Union and Slavery. It thus becomes a question not of two sides merely, but of at least four sides even among those who are for the Union, saying nothing of those who are against it. Thus: those who are for the Union *with*, but not *without* slavery; those for it *without*, but not *with* those for it *with* or *without*, but prefer it *without*. Among these, again, is a subdivision of those who are for gradual, but not for immediate, and those who are for immediate, but not for gradual extinction of slavery."

"It is easy to conceive that all these shades of opinion, and even more, may be sincerely entertained by honest and truthful men. Yet, all being for the Union, by reason of these differences, each will prefer a different way of sustaining the Union. At once, sincerity is questioned, and motives are assailed. Actual war coming, blood grows hot, and blood is spilled. Thought is forced from old channels into confusion. Deception breeds and thrives. Confidence dies, and universal suspicion reigns. Each man feels an impulse to kill his neighbor, lest he be killed by him. Revenge and retaliation follow. And all this, as before said, may be among honest men only. But this is not all. Every foul bird comes abroad, and every dirty reptile rises up. These add crime to confusion. Strong measures, deemed indispensable, but harsh at best, such men make worse by maladministration. Murders for old grudges and murder for pelf proceed under any cloak that will best cover for the occasion."

"These causes amply account for what has occurred in Missouri, without ascribing it to the weakness or wickedness of any General."

Whether regarded as a graphic picture of civil war in all its horrors, or as a definition of the elements which enter into that now desolating Missouri, this sketch is equally effective. It will be seen that the President has no sympathy with those anti-slavery zealots who would fain make subscription to their views the test of "loyalty." Indeed, it is evident, that, tried by their standard, the President must, after the publication of this letter, be pronounced greatly wanting, as indeed Mr. Drake, the Chairman of the Radical deputation, assumes to pronounce him, when he says, in full view of Mr. Lincoln's declared position:

"We gave him an appropriate opportunity for signifying that he was in accord with the Radical Union sentiment which is every where rising, and will be the controlling force in the elections, State and National, in 1864; but he declined to embrace it. This, however, should be no discouragement to us, or to any who think with us. The safety of the country is in that Radicalism which would strike at the rebellion with every available means, and which deems it indispensable to the overthrow of the rebellion to destroy utterly its sole cause and life—the institution of slavery. The loyal people of the land are rapidly embracing that great truth, and he who rejects or ignores it will live to see and regret his mistake."

The mistake committed by Mr. Drake is a common one among politicians of his class. He assumes that the Radical Union sentiment is the true, as it is, he thinks, sure to be the predominant sentiment in the next Presidential election, and he accordingly wonders that a consideration of the latter

fact did not help the President to a different conclusion, and significantly expresses the opinion that the President "will live to see and regret his mistake." This, we suppose, is meant to intimate that the President need no longer count on the political preferences of the Radical Emancipationists.

Nor do we see very clearly how, with his political views, Mr. Lincoln could ever expect the support of men who are nothing if not intolerant. With them it is a sufficient ground of denunciation and abuse to find that any person does not share their extreme opinions, and Mr. Lincoln shares them so little that he classes among the friends of the Union men who are the determined friends of slavery equally with men who are its determined haters. He says there are among "honest and truthful men" some who are for the Union *with* but not *without* slavery, and some who are for the Union *with* or *without* slavery, but preferring it *with*; and he says it is easy for him to conceive that these two classes may be as sincerely for the Union as some who are for the Union *without* slavery but not *with*, and some who are for the Union *with* or *without* slavery, but preferring it *without*.

We hope the very loyal journals which are in the habit of supposing that they have proved a man a "traitor" the instant they have, falsely or not, called him a "friend of slavery," will take heed to the President's classification, and modulate their phraseology accordingly, lest they should come under the suspicion of trying to be more loyal than the President, as in England it is sometimes found there are those who undertake to be more loyal than the King.

While we concur entirely with the President in the enumeration he has made of four different classes who are for the Union, with different views in the matter of slavery, and who, as the result of such differences, will prefer a different way of sustaining the Union, we think there is still another class so distinct from these that its constituents will not even concur in the statement that "the question in this case is a perplexing compound of Union and slavery."

In point of fact this perplex aspect of the case has obtained with very many, but it was not so at the beginning of the war, and it is not so to-day with any who have kept their eye single to the true issue of the war. It is because the vision of men has been confounded by a division of objects and ends in the prosecution of the war that discord has stolen into our councils, and it is precisely in view of the result acknowledged by the President that we have earnestly and consistently opposed any duplication of issues even in appearance, and have sought to uphold the banner of the Union without turning to the right hand or to the left for the purpose of either protecting or assailing slavery, for we saw that the avowed attempt to protect or to assail it would be the fruitful parent of distractions. And hence every reader will understand the bearing of a remark made by a Republican Senator from Ohio, (we allude to Mr. John Sherman,) when he recently remarked:

"A great deal is said about the President's emancipation proclamation. My idea of it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about the negro."

This is precisely our view of the matter, and our observation day after day adds only new force to the opinion avowed by this intelligent adherent of the Administration, whose testimony we have cited as a representative of the class to which, on this subject, we profess to belong—the class of those who, in a war for the Union, are for the Union, not only with or without slavery, but for the Union pure and simple, without regard to either the protection or destruction of slavery. Whosoever is more than this, comes of evil.

This does not mean that while the war is in progress we should ignore the existence of slavery, much less that we should abstain from using the slaves of the insurgents according to the exigencies of the military service; but it does mean that the destruction of slavery or the preservation of slavery cannot be rightfully or expediently—the one any more than the other—embraced among the paramount or ultimate ends of the war, which is simply a war for the Union. We believe the President has a full perception of this great fact, and if it has been observed in the eyes of some of his political friends by the exaggerated place they give to anti-slavery issues and objects, he has made it plain, by his answer to the Missouri Radicals, that he has no part nor lot with them in their distorted and intolerant views of public policy. And if we learn how his decision in the premises is regarded by the Conservatives in Missouri we have only to read the words of the St. Louis Republican in announcing that decision. It says:

"God bless Abraham Lincoln! He has routed the Jacobins, horse, foot, and dragons. His backbone is intact on the Missouri question. He has not allowed himself to be overruled or coerced by the unscrupulous, tyrannizing revolutionists who lately vexed him with their importunities. Spurning their professions of exclusive loyalty, he has dared to brave their hostility and their denunciations, by acting like an honest, just, and determined man. All true patriots, all lovers of social order, will honor him for his firmness and his clear appreciation of the political situation in this State."

If we would learn how the President's decision is likely to be regarded by the Radicals in Missouri and elsewhere, we have only to heed what the New York Tribune said in advance of that decision:

"Every rebel at heart, every midnight assassin, every scoundrel who applies the midnight torch to barns, and crops, and houses, rejoices in Governor Gamble's rule, and trusts that the Government may still be persuaded to let him and his military subordinates alone!"

It follows, therefore, according to the Tribune that the President has sided with "every rebel at heart, every midnight assassin, and every scoundrel who applies the midnight torch to barns, crops, and houses." The radical spirit finds appropriate and congenial expression in just such sweeping accusations, though the fluency with which such accusations are uttered against anybody, from the President downwards, who does not always speak in the dialect of fanaticism, has come greatly to impair their force.

[From the Louisville Journal.]
Louisville Annual Tobacco Statement.

The tobacco season for 1862-'63 closed on the 31st ult., and we this morning lay before our readers a review of the year's business. The sales of the past season amounted to thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twelve hogsheads, distributed among the different warehouses as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hds.	16,073
Boone Warehouse, hds.	8,766
Ninth-street Warehouse, hds.	7,453
Louisville Warehouse (in eight months)	4,190
Total number of hds. sold	36,712

The receipts of the past year were as follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hds.	16,448
Boone Warehouse, hds.	8,966
Ninth-street Warehouse, hds.	7,858
Louisville Warehouse, hds.	4,390
Total hds. received	37,662

Deducting the sales from the receipts gives nine hundred and fifty hogsheads as the amount now in warehouse unsold, distributed follows:

Pickett Warehouse, hds.	375
Boone Warehouse, hds.	200
Ninth-street Warehouse, hds.	175
Louisville Warehouse, hds.	200
Total	950

As compared with the receipts and sales for the season of 1861-'62, the excess for 1862-'63 is eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-four hogsheads, as follows:

Hds. received	28,908	37,662
Hds. sold	28,270	36,712
Total	638	

The amount of the sales of the season of 1861-'62 was distributed as follows: Pickett Warehouse 14,300 hogsheads, Ninth-street Warehouse 7,862 hogsheads, Boone Warehouse 6,685 hogsheads.

During the season just closed, prices have ruled unprecedentedly high, and the planters have realized more money for their crops than in any previous season for the last ten years. Quotations have ranged about as follows:

Lugs	\$10@13
Medium	14@18
Good	20@30
Fine	30@35

The crop of last year was a very heavy one, but that of the present year, classing in all the grades, will be much larger. There will, however, be a decided falling off in the amount of strictly fine tobacco, a great deal of the crop in the counties of eastern and central Kentucky being badly injured by frost.

In the southern and southwestern portions of the State, as we learn from reliable authority, the damage by frost was not as serious, and the product will be a full average as compared with last year's crop. In the counties of Christian, Todd, Trigg, Caldwell, Lyon, Logan, Muhlenburg, Marshall, Graves, and Calloway, and in the tobacco-growing counties of Tennessee, the frost did but slight damage, and the crop will be heavy in all grades.

The increase in the tobacco trade of Louisville during the past three years has been truly wonderful. From statistics in our possession, we learn that the sales in this city for the season of 1862-'63 were but fifteen hundred hogsheads less than the total sales at either Liverpool or London, the great importing cities of the world in this staple. To-day Louisville ranks as the chief tobacco market of the United States, and her next annual tobacco statement will show that she is entitled to rank as the principle tobacco-shipping and selling market of the world. This vast business has been established and is being increased by the enterprise and energy of her dealers—the warehousemen and manufacturers.

In manufactured tobacco, this city also ranks as one of the principle manufacturing points in the Union. The manufacturing business has been fully doubled in the past twelve months, and the brands turned out here rank among the very best in the country. The coming year will witness large accessions not only to the manufacturing but to the shipping and sales of Louisville in the great staple which has superseded King Cotton as the chief foreign marketable product of the country.

[Mayville Eagle, Oct. 31.]

REBEL TRACTS.—Our readers are aware of the pious exertions of the Nashville Book Concern for furnishing religious food in the beginning of the rebellion. We have had one of its persuasive productions in our office for a year or so, and it has been most anxiously inspected. The following review of its merits appeared in the Nashville Methodist Christian Advocate of Feb. 13, 1862:

"We are arming men with a weapon new in this war and in modern warfare generally, but a most effective weapon, as it will compel the Southern soldier to do his best fighting points, and throw the Northerner on his worst, to wit: hand to hand fighting. This weapon is the pike, a large number having been and still being manufactured, under an appropriation by the Legislature. The Alabama pike consists of a keen, two-edged steel blade, like a large bowie-knife blade, near a foot and a half long, with a sickle like hook, very sharp, bending back from near the socket. This is intended for cutting the bridles of cavaliers, or pulling them off their horses, or catching hold of the enemy when they are running away. This head is mounted on a staff eight feet long. A gleaming row of these fearful implements of slaughter bearing down upon them at the *pas de charge* would strike the terror of ten thousand deaths to the apprehensive souls of the Yankees."

"It can scarcely be doubted that we would have won more and more decided victories than we have, had there not been an ounce of gunpowder except for artillery purposes, in the Confederacy. Then the Southrons must have come to close quarters, and their superior physical prowess and nerve would have made their victories deadly and decisive."

The pike is a voracious and long lived fish, but the Alabama pike is a defunct species, and did no great execution while it was extant. As an evidence of the spirit of a Christian Advocate in the early days of rebellion, we shall preserve our specimen for a cabinet, to illustrate hereafter the paleontology of the late rebellion.

[Lou. Jour.]
How Rebel Prisoners Escape.

The plot laid for the escape of rebel prisoners has cost the wealthy Kentuckians weeks of hard study, and hundreds of dollars—not only in the amount of their hotel bills, and the expense of daily traveling to Camp Douglas and back, for weeks at a time, but it is known that outside parties have been liberally paid to do their dirty work, before they paid the \$1,200 bribe to the guards. But finally they succeeded in getting a few of their sons and brothers out of the military prison, and it is presumed the martyrs are with their friends at home.

One of these invincible, chivalrous individuals, who was bought from imprisonment with greenbacks rebelized, now writes a letter back to other prisoners to try the same game—to be ready when a chance shall be offered them. He says he is back in Kentucky, feasting among the hospitable and chivalrous "first families."

His letter might have been considered a very ingenious affair when written, but the Yankee clerks in the Camp Douglas postoffice "brought to light" the intended hidden mystery. The letter was written with ink, and contained nothing that would be considered contraband—some general family and neighborhood news and gossip. But interlined between the lines in ink was the contraband information, written with some liquid that was invisible until brought out by being exposed to the heat. This was done by one of the Yankee clerks, who considers it a rich discovery, and which may result in a return visit of the writer to Camp Douglas.

Among other interesting notes of his peregrinations, the writer states that when he got down town, after their escape, they hired a hackman to take them to the depot. The train was gone, and they went to the Tremont House. The hackman charged them \$4 each, whereupon they complained to the police, who held them over night as witnesses, and they appeared against the hackman next day, at the Police Court, the result being that the driver was fined \$10, and compelled to refund \$2 to each. While waiting for the next train they staid at the Tremont House. Rather cool, to say the least.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY COAL TRADE.—The Pittsburgh Chronicle says the calculation that some 4,000,000 bushels of coal were lying in the vicinity of the city and the different pools above it, waiting for a rise to get out, was found to be too low an estimate by 4,500,000 bushels. In the Youghiogheny, as it learns from Mr. Samuel Hughes, the attentive and accommodating pilot of the steamer Gallatin, there are 800,000 bushels. In Pool No. 4, in the Monongahela, there are eight barges containing, at a rough estimate, 10,000 bushels each, eighteen boats containing 20,000 each, and fifteen containing 5,000 each. In Pool No. 3 there are sixty-four barges with 10,000 bushels each, thirty-one boats with 20,000 each, and thirty-four with 5,000 each. In Pool No. 2 there are eighty barges with 10,000 bushels each, eighty-one boats with 20,000, and eighty-seven with 5,000 each. In Pool No. 1 there are eighty-one barges with 10,000 bushels each, sixty boats with 20,000 each, and forty-eight with 5,000 each. Total in barges and boats in the different pools, 7,050,000 bushels. Below Pool No. 1, 800,000 bushels, making, with that in the Youghiogheny and the different pools, the enormous aggregate of 8,850,000 bushels. This is glorious news, if we could only have a rise of the rivers to float the coal down.

HOUSE RENTS.—The Louisville Democrat, says, there never was a time probably, when houses were in greater demand in this city than at the present moment. House rents within a short time have greatly advanced, and it is almost impossible to obtain a house at any price. The demand is chiefly for small houses and cottages, and under the stimulus of the demand building progresses with great rapidity, and in nearly every portion of the city the sound of the hammer and the ring of the trowel may be heard. In the lower portion of the city we notice that all the vacant lots are being filled up, and on nearly every square you can see from two to four new residences being erected. Owing to the deficiency in currency, real estate is much higher than at almost any previous time during the history of Louisville, and yet the transactions are large. The improvements being made in the city are numerous, and in a short space of time we hope to see the entire space between Louisville and Portland filled up with residences.

It is definitely known that Quantrell joined Cooper in the Choctaw Nation, on the 13th inst. The rebel General was presented with some of the instruments taken from Blant's band. He seems to be in high favor with Cooper and his associates. He sports the stars which recently graced the shoulders of the late Commander of the District of the Frontier.

Of sugar prospects in Louisiana, the Picayune, of the 17th inst., says, the cane particularly is highly favored, and grinding has commenced on several estates, with very little prospect, however, of a fifth, some say a tenth, of a crop being realized. Labor is required, fuel is necessary, and the prospect is that sugar will sell at high prices for the entire season.

"I have a pain in my side," as the coach said when they put a glass window in the door.

Farm For Sale.
I OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin County, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES.
150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit.
I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House.
Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises, I will give a good bargain.
Oct. 7, 1863—WATKINS.
WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.

NEW GROCERY STORE.
THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.
I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at
Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.
I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by his son, Mr. J. H. GAINES, who is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.
I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
B. F. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Gammon has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.
We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.
Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GHAMM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
August 26, 1863—w4wlv.

The First Of The Season!!
JOHN T. GRAY & SAFFELL.
ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merinos;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;
And a large variety of other dress goods.
Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; James & Linsey; Cloths; Cassimeres;
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Queenware; Glassware;
And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.
We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATTS,
&c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.
J. R. GHAMM & CO.,
P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week.
Sept. 11, 1863-1f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes, men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.
J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863-tds*.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

Medical Notice.
I HAVE associated DOCTOR Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
HUGH RODMAN.
Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Vacant Lots for Sale.
I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.
THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
July 23-w4wlvf.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S
WHOLESALE COLUMN!
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
Ever brought to
THE WEST!
Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the
PREVAILING RATES OF TO-DAY
We are thus enabled to sell at
LOWER PRICES
Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS
AT
WHOLESALE
We have the largest Stock of
RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS
IN
CINCINNATI,
Which we offer to Merchants at
LOW PRICES!
L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

We have in Store,
AT WHOLESALE!
TEN THOUSAND
SHAWLS,
AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVLEIT SQUARE SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT DRAB SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT LONG SHAWLS,
WATERVLEIT MOURNING SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX SHAWLS,
MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS,
NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS,
RICH PLAID SHAWLS,
BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE.
6,000
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS,
WASHINGTON SKIRTS,
ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
AT
WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P.,
Attawagan XX., Greene, White Rock,
Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-8
and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash
AT WHOLESALE.
20 Bales
BLEACHED AND BROWN,
AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash
BY THE BALE.
L. C. HOPKINS & CO.
CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS,
AT WHOLESALE.
7-4 Bleached Damask, 7-5 Snow Drop,
8-4 Bleached Damask, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask
Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

EMBROIDERIES,
AT WHOLESALE.
We have a superb Stock of
EMBROIDERED
COLLARS AND SETS,
MALTESE LACE COLLARS,
LACE SLEEVES,
LACE SETS,
EDGINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO
Sept. 25, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1863.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, we learn by yesterday's telegraph, says:

Reports were prevalent last night of fighting between Lee and Meade, but they have received no confirmation up to the present hour. It is now positively asserted by those who have the best means of knowing that Meade has imperative orders to bring on a battle, and, in the event of a failure, he will certainly be superseded. The orders are said to have come from Halleck, and, further, that they are backed by the President. Up to yesterday, however, it is known there was no preparation for a forward movement on the part of Meade, but, on the contrary, he seemed inclined toward the maintenance of a defensive position.

The rebel force along the Rappahannock had been considerably reduced, and any offensive designs on their part were not visible. This is about as reliable as any thing we get from Washington. If it be true, however, that such an order, as above indicated, has been issued, it presents a condition of affairs at Washington, which is highly discreditable. If Meade is not fit to command, and has not the sense to decide when to move, he ought to be removed. If on the other hand he is competent, he should be left free to select his own time and manner for action. The interference of the "on to Richmond" managers, has heretofore brought disaster.

We hardly know how to estimate Meade. He has, certainly, some good points, but whether he is competent to command the Army of the Potomac, we cannot say. He has great difficulties to contend with. The interference of those at Washington with his plans, may be the cause of his failure thus far to realize the high expectations which were entertained at the time took command. Something ought to be done at Washington to freshen up the hopes of the Nation. If the tom-foolery of the last two or three months is kept up much longer, we fear its influence upon that splendid army. The winter season is near at hand, and, if anything is done, it must be done quickly.

COLONEL CHARLES S. HANSON.—We are glad to learn that this officer, who has, as Lieut.-Colonel, been the acting commander of the 20th Ky. Infantry for some time past, and more recently Provost Marshal at Louisville, has been promoted and commissioned as Colonel of the 37th Ky. Infantry, now at Glasgow. The promotion is for "distinguished gallantry in the field," and is, as will be recognized by all, richly deserved. Among the many gallant officers which this State has furnished during this war, none have been more conspicuous for gallantry, zeal, and effective service—none surpass, and, but few equal, his devotion to that cause in which he has been so faithful in the last two years. Col. H. has proven himself to be an excellent officer, and, by efficient and honorable service with the 20th Kentucky, has won the honor which has been bestowed on him. For some months past he has been Provost Marshal at Louisville, the duties of which office are delicate, difficult, and responsible. The best evidence of his capacity, is to be found in the universal approbation which has been expressed, by all, who have had an opportunity to know how well he has acted. Col. H. is one who will do his whole duty, and do it well.

The rebel papers say that General Thomas was so fierce a rebel at the commencement of the war that he put to shame some of their officers now in the Confederate army. He has got better; they have got worse; that is all.—*Democrat*.

The "General Thomas" to whom the rebel papers had reference, is General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General, U. S. A., and not Major General Geo. H. Thomas, commanding Army of the Cumberland. General L. Thomas was the object of suspicion, but no man lives who can, with truth, say that General Geo. H. Thomas ever breathed or uttered a disloyal sentiment. His record is clear. He is among the few who, in his unselfish and unflinching loyalty, is above suspicion. He is a far different man from Gen. Lorenzo Thomas, and the two should never be confounded. The latter is now winning an immortality in a business, which the former does not court or desire.

General Rosecrans has given an indignant denial to the slanderous charges which Halleck's organ, the Washington Chronicle, with such utter recklessness, brought against him. The Gazette's Washington correspondent, gives the following extract from General R.'s letter, denying the slanders:

"As to my removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland, I have only to say that I pray God that the country may be as well and better served by another. As for the infamous lies which are put forth through the press to blast my reputation, such as 'disabling mental disease,' 'the use of opium,' 'disobedience of orders in not advancing when ordered,' 'in waiting for reinforcements,' etc., etc., if I thought they came from our government I would despair of a nation headed by such a government. That the people will accept them, or that God will prosper their authors, I do not believe. Personally, I commend myself to the just and merciful One who knows what is the best for me."

In a recent march from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, the brigade of infantry under Col. Fitzroy de Courcy made sixty miles in forty-two hours. This is the best exhibition of military pedestrianism that has been chronicled during the war, and the President has directed the Secretary of War to present his compliments to the heroes of this expeditionary feat.

General Boyle has issued an order taking possession of all the corn purchased by distillers along the line of the Central Kentucky Railroad for the use of the Government, and ordered that no more corn be used for the manufacture of whisky, until the wants and necessities of the public services are supplied. He promises to pay the usual price for such corn. The order will create a stir among the whisky makers. The army must be fed, even if the home drinkers are put on short allowance in their drinks.

It is reported that the Government has issued an order prohibiting the sale of hogs in the counties of Garrard, Madison, Boyle, Mercer, and, we believe, in all the other counties in that section of the State. The cause for the issue of this order is that the Government designs taking possession of all the hogs and beef cattle in those counties, and will drive them to Knoxville, where they will be slaughtered for the use of the Army of the Ohio. The price paid for these hogs by the Government is \$3.75 per hundred pounds gross weight.

The Cincinnati Gazette in a lengthy article in defense of Rosecrans closes thus: "As concerns individuals, we have nothing further to add. One man is as nothing, in this critical hour of national existence. The gallant commander of four successful armies, can well afford to repose upon his laurels, amid the ease and consolations of a happy home, after his three years of uninterrupted military toil and struggle. For him we have no other feeling than that of simple admiration and congratulation. His recent reception in this city, and the capital manner in which he conducted himself upon that occasion, relieves his friends of all anxiety as to his personal standing and status. But we must object to the substantive logic of our text, put forth as correct by the general-in-chief, that military success is a crime, and, *pari passu*, that military blunders are to be rewarded, as a means of protracting and prolonging this war, and to bud and bloom into public favor this or that pretentious politician or general. The people of this country pray for success—reverse success—reward success, and, in their name, we protest against the proposed doctrine."

It is said by "Agate" that Stanton wished to remove Meade because of his failure to attack Lee after the battle of Gettysburg, but that Lincoln and Halleck overruled him.

IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.—The following order has been issued in relation to evidence of military service:

No volunteer or drafted man is deemed to have been in the United States service unless duly mustered therein. When mustered his service is regarded as having commenced at the date of his enrollment. Evidence of such service is to be sought previously at the office of the Adjutant General of the United States Army, and the rolls of that office, when complete, are of the highest authority, and cannot be contradicted by parole evidence. If there is believed to be an error therein, in any case evidence intended to correct such error must be filed in that office.

When the Adjutant General reports that the proper returns of the muster are wanting in any case, the evidence will be sought at the Paymaster General's and if not there found, at the office of the Adjutant General of the State in which the regiment in question was raised. Evidence of muster obtained from either of the latter sources, when furnished in request of this office, will be accepted in default of evidence from the Adjutant General. Evidence of muster out will be regarded as sufficient in any case, if the date of enrollment is ascertained; if the name of the officer or soldier is found on the pay rolls after the proper date of muster any further evidence of muster will not be required. An officer duly mustered in and afterwards promoted, will be regarded as holding the rank at which he is placed on the pay rolls.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner. The Second Comptroller has decided that when surgeons appointed by the Pension Office have made, or shall hereafter make biennial examination of those required in a pension certificate, and they certify that the disability has ceased to exist, the fees paid by pensioners to such surgeons may be refunded by the pension agent upon the surrender directly to him of the receipt and certificate of the examination properly endorsed.

Rev. John N. Putnam, Professor of Greek in Dartmouth College, and one of the best scholars in his department in the country, died on the steamer Alpha, between Halifax and Boston. He had been long suffering from consumption, and sailed from Liverpool in the Africa, in the hope of reaching home to die. The Africa ran ashore off Cape Race, and her passengers were transferred to the Alpha. The shock of this disaster proved too much for his feeble frame, and he survived only a day or two. He was forty years of age.

Pauperism is largely on the increase in England, statistics showing an amount of poverty in the whole country 18.51 per cent greater than in 1861; in some parts of the kingdom it reaches 32.22 per cent. Meantime emigration is increasing rapidly. In the first eight months of the present year 93,904 emigrants left the country, of whom the greater part were for the United States.

Little Nannie, four years old, made her appearance in the breakfast room one morning unwashed and unkempt, and no argument could induce her to complete her toilet. Her mother expatiated on the enormity of her conduct, and forbade her coming to the table; but I gravely remarked that it wasn't any consequence about Nannie's being clean. "Kittens and nice little girls washed their faces but pigs never did. It's just as well." Nannie listened with "meek attentive face," but with eyes that did not express perfect complacency to the porcine suggestion; took the plate which her mother gave her, carried it to a chair, and breakfasted in the most expeditious manner. Then catching up her sun-bonnet, she hurried to the outside door remarking as she reached it, "now I guess I'll go out and root a little while."

CAMP BAYOU VERMILIONVILLE, October 14, 1863.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by acclamation by regiment in full, assembled at Headquarters:

Whereas, The 22d Regiment Kentucky Volunteers have heard with unfeigned regret the decision that our highly esteemed commander, Col. D. W. Lindsey, has determined to relinquish his command, and to accept an important trust tendered to him by the Executive of the Commonwealth;

Resolved, That we shall ever entertain for him sentiments of esteem, not only for his ability to administer the perplexing business of the regiment in Camp, but also for his gallantry upon the field, in the various and perilous vicissitudes of our history, on the Big Sandy, at Cumberland Gap, and during the siege of Vicksburg.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish, with grateful memories, his undeviating urbanity, not to his officers only, but to all his men, who have ever found in him a ready friend to counsel them in their trials, to redress their grievances, and faithfully to fulfill his promises made when elected by their choice to conduct their uncertain fortunes.

Resolved, That in his quiet and steady patriotism, and attachment to the Government, firmly upholding the administration, and promptly obeying its behests, even when the wisdom of its policy was doubted, justly entitled him to be considered a valuable friend of his country, amid its misfortunes, and a conservator of the public interest, punishing rebellion, by law or by military necessity, without creating indiscriminate misery in the general license to destroy and to pillage property, irrespective of its connection with the rebellion.

Resolved, That in whatever field in the public service he may be called to occupy, his command will for him a bright and useful career, and trust that, not only the honors due to a capable and faithful officer await him, but that happiness and usefulness which he may attain beyond the rugged paths of war, when our beloved country shall once more enter the flowery paths of peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Frankfort Commonwealth for publication.

W. J. WORTHINGTON, Major 22d Ky.
JOHN HUGHES, Captain 22d Ky.
JOHN L. GODMAN, Captain 22d Ky.
B. F. STEVENSON, Surgeon 22d Ky.
HENRY MANFRED, Asst. Surgeon 22d Ky.
F. C. ROBB, Adjutant 22d Ky.
J. W. BARRETT, A. Q. M. 22d Ky.
CHARLES GUTH, Captain Co. K. 22d Ky.
W. M. GRAY, Captain 22d Ky.
CHARLES G. STONE, Asst. Surg. 22d Ky.
DAN'L W. STEELE, 2d Lt. Co. B. 22d Ky.
S. S. SUMNER, Chaplain 22d Ky.
JACOB SWIGERT, Jr., 2d Lt. 22d Ky.
W. W. BACON, Captain Co. E. 22d Ky.
GEO. W. MONROE, Lt. Col. 22d Ky.

LATEST NEWS.

COLUMBUS, Ky., Nov. 3. A large force of guerrillas, supposed to number 1,000, passed between here and Union City on Sunday night. They were commanded by Newson and Faulkner, and tore up the railroad track, burned bridges, cut the telegraph wires, and committed other depredations. A train of discovery went out on the road yesterday, taking on a company of infantry, but return last night. The telegraph was working last night to Union City. It will require about ten days to repair the railroad.

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 3. The passenger train to Mayfield was captured by guerrillas at Mayfield yesterday. A freight train was also captured at the same time and place. Considerable excitement prevails here, but up to 10 o'clock nothing further had occurred. The rebels were scattered along the road at different stations for ten miles this side of Mayfield, but did not show themselves until the train passed up.

Report says several persons were taken prisoners, among them Hon. Lucien Anderson, John Bollinger, and E. B. T. Wigham. The telegraph wires leading from Paducah to every point were cut.

"Cheap undertakers" in London agree to bury children for three shillings, price of coffin included. The result is that many cases are constantly occurring where the children are not buried at all, or are improperly interred. The London newspapers are making an outcry in regard to this matter, and the subject of infanticide, now becoming appallingly common in all parts of England.

Said an Irishman to a telegraph operator: "Do you ever charge anybody for the address, in a message?" "No," replied the operator. "And do you charge for signing his name, sir?" "No," replied the customer. "No sir." "Well, then, will you please send this? I just want me brother to know I'm here"—handing in the following: "To John McFlinn—at New York" (signed)—Patrick McFlinn. The message was sent, as a tribute to Pat's shrewdness.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in this city, on the 5th instant, by Rev. John S. Hays, Dr. P. N. Norton, of the 20th Ky. Infantry, to Miss MOLLIE L. PIERSON, daughter of T. P. Piereson, Esq.

DIED.

In this city, Saturday, the 31st day of October, Mr. GEORGE W. GRAHAM, aged about 83 years. Mr. Graham was one of our oldest and most estimable citizens. He was a most exemplary and useful member of the Baptist Church in this place for nearly sixty years. He was a modest, unassuming gentleman in all the relations of life, and none knew him but to honor, respect and love him. To his surviving relatives and friends we would say, his exemplary life is worthy of your imitation. His remains were committed to the tomb on Monday last by his brethren of the Masonic Fraternity.

In this city, Monday morning, Oct. 14, 1863, Mrs. ANNIE M. PEPPER, wife Mr. R. P. Pepper. The death of this most excellent lady was not published at the time of its occurrence in consequence of our having been informed that a friend was preparing a suitable obituary notice of her. As that notice has not been furnished, we feel it to be due to her memory, at this late period, to announce her decease, and at the same time, to express our deep sympathy with her bereaved husband. Mrs. Pepper was not only lovely in her person and accomplishments, but was lovely as a wife, a mother, a member of the Christian Church, and of society. She was universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. She was modest and retiring in her manners, and unostentatiously benevolent to all who needed her helping hand. She has left an affectionate and devoted husband and dear little daughter to mourn her departure for another and a better world. But, let them not mourn as do those who have no hope, for this dear departed one, who she gave abundant evidence, while living, that she had, like Mary of old, chosen that good part, which shall never, never, be taken from her.

In Lexington November 2d, 1863, SALLIE ALEXANDER, infant daughter of D. W. and Laura V. Standford, aged 20 months and 23 days. At his residence in Fayette county, October 24th, 1863, after a painful illness of about two weeks Mr. SAMUEL KIDD. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss. On Friday night last, Mrs. ELIZABETH TODD (CARR), the venerable and esteemed wife of Charles Carr, Esq., of Fayette county.

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Proclamation of the Governor.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the \$300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant General. The proportion due from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defense of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defense of your State therefore is by filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are enabled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering you will become a sharer in these living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of your county, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your county from ruin volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defense of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses—the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties—for equality will be enforced.

The defense of your homes, your liberties, the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers; all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Sec'y of State. Nov. 4, 1863-175.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Nov. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. Major Gen. D. W. Lindsey is hereby appointed Inspector General of the State of Kentucky, and will be obeyed accordingly. By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. Having been appointed and Commissioned, by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, I hereby assume command of the Militia of this State, with my Head-Quarters at Frankfort, Ky.

All communications in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Militia, and State Guard, will be addressed to these Head-Quarters. My Staff will be hereafter announced in General Orders. D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector Gen'l of Kentucky. Nov. 2, 1863-2w.

*Lou. Journal and Cin. Commercial insert three times and send bills to this office.

DISCOVERY IN NATURAL SCIENCE.—At a recent meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History Professor Agassiz announced the discovery of a stage of metamorphosis in the development of fishes which is analogous to the tadpole condition of frogs. The difficulty of obtaining fishes fresh from the egg has prevented previous knowledge of this wonderful fact.

A Berlin artisan has come into possession of a very interesting historical curiosity—the marriage ring of Luther. On the ring is an inscription bearing the name of Martin Luther and his wife, as well as of the date of their marriage. The possessor is at present in negotiation with the direction of the Royal Museum, with a view to its purchase for that institution. The museum authorities entertain no doubt as to the genuineness of the relic.

Commissioner's Notice. Franklin Circuit Court. John Harrod, Adm'r, with the will annexed, of Jas. Fears, Jr., dec'd, Plff., vs. Lucinda Fears and others, Defendants. In Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred. GEO. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. November 4, 1863-td.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with the proclamation of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, and in conformity with established precedent, and in obedience to the promptings of duty, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint the LAST THURSDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to ALMIGHTY God for his abundant mercies to us during the year that is past.

He has blessed us with abundant harvests, and multiplied our flocks and herds. He has withheld "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and "the destruction that wasteth at noon-day," and given health to cheer the homes and make thankful the hearts of our people.

He has overwhelmed our enemies and enabled us to drive back from our borders the hordes who would waste and destroy our heritage of free government.

Then let us thank Him in fullness of heart for all His manifold blessings and "loving kindness to us," and, especially, for the crowning victories He has given our arms over the enemies of our free government, assuring our hopes of a preserved nationality.

Let us thank Him that our Christian civilization has been preserved, and the hope of free government confirmed to our children for coming generations, despite foreign envy and domestic treachery.

And, whilst our thanksgiving and praises go up for victories won, and for the strengthening of our unity and peace being again restored over our bleeding country, let us not forget the widow and the orphan who mourn the husband and father—sleeping with our honored and heroic dead.

Let us, as a PEOPLE, confess our sinfulness, which has brought on us this great chastisement, and invoke His blessing, that the visitation of His anger may be removed, and that restored peace and unity, as the sun-light of His countenance, may again smile upon us.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 17th day of October, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIR, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-td.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-td.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-td.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-td.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., on MONDAY, THE 23RD INST. Tuition, per school year, \$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863-td.

The Creditors of Thos. S. Page. UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, held at its October session, 1863, all creditors and claimants of Thos. S. Page are required, ON OR BEFORE THE 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, to verify their claims in the same manner required by law in cases of debts, claims, and demands against a decedent's estate, stating the nature of their claims, and present the same to the undersigned, on or before the day named. A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of Thos. S. Page. Nov. 4, 1863-td.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads. ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. SAM'L GILL, Sept. 4, 1863-td.

HOUSE AND LOT

For Sale. OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal. A. G. CAMMACK. October 7th, 1863-td.

Commissioner's Sale.

Franklin Circuit Court. John G. Price's Adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. John G. Price's Heirs & C's, Def'ts. In Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of said Court in this action, the undersigned will, ON THE 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, (County Court day) sell at public auction, at the Court-house door, in Frankfort,

105 ACRES OF LAND.

On South Elkhorn creek, adjoining the lands of John R. Scott, Cadwallader Lewis, Wm. French, and Jos. Quillen—being the same land which John G. Price, deceased, purchased of Jas. B. Wilkerson, and occupied at the time of his death, or as much of said 105 acres as will satisfy the following lien, viz: \$1,950, with interest from Jan. 1, 1863, till paid, due to Jas. B. Wilkerson, and \$962 50, with interest from Jan. 1, 1862, till paid subject to a credit of \$336 80, paid May 10, 1862.

TERMS—Six and twelve months credit for equal parts of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date and having the force and effect of a replevin bond. H. M. BEDFORD, Special Commissioner. November 2, 1863-td.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS.

Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 6 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1 00 to \$10 00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place.

Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky. Circulars sent free of charge. October 30, 1863-td.

Public Sale of Slaves.

Franklin Circuit Court. James Harlan's Adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. James Harlan's Heirs, Defendants. In Equity.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will, ON THE 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, (County Court day), sell at public auction, the following slaves, viz:

3 NEGRO MEN,
1 NEGRO WOMAN AND A SMALL CHILD, (adopted),
1 NEGRO WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN.

TERMS—Six months credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond with security, to have the force and effect of replevin bond. GEO. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. October 30, 1863-td.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance. Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.

I have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Oct. 12, 1863-td.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Franklin Circuit Court. T. N. Lindsey, Trustee of E. W. Morgan, Pl'tiff, vs. E. W. Morgan's Creditors, &c., Defendants. In Equity.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will hear proof of claims at my office, in the city of Frankfort, from this day until the 10th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864. Creditors who fail to present their claims within the time above specified will be barred. G. W. CRADDOCK, Commissioner. Frankfort, Oct. 28, 1863-td.

Commissioner's Sale.

PURSUANT to the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, in the suit of Thomas N. Lindsey, trustee of E. W. Morgan, against E. W. Morgan's creditors and others, I will, on

Monday, December 21st, 1863, (being County Court day), sell to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, the tract of land known as the Kentucky Military Institute, upon credits of six, twelve, and eighteen months, in equal installments.

On the next day, TUESDAY, THE 22D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, at the said Kentucky Military Institute, in the county of Franklin, in the State of Kentucky, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, a large lot of HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, consisting in part, of SOFAS, OTTOMANS, CHAIRS, LOOKING-GLASSES, TABLES, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, AND MATTING, BEDSTEPS AND BEDDING. Much of the furniture is very elegant and costly.

Also, a Chemical Laboratory, and Surveying and Philosophical Instruments, Carpenters Tools, and Farming Utensils. Also, a very valuable LIBRARY OF BOOKS, of from 1,200 to 1,800 volumes.

I am authorized by the Court to sell any of the personal property at private sale, at the convenience of the plaintiff, Thomas N. Lindsey.

STATEMENT		
OF THE CONDITION OF THE		
ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,		
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.		
The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.		
The capital is FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.		
ASSETS.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unencumbered, Cash on hand and in Bank, Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 44,000		39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,500		4,000 00
(Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		12,300 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		27,760 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		27,760 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		25,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (4th Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000		22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000		41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 50,000		32,400 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000		19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000		3,360 00
Michigan Central R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000		86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000		42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000		26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855), 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000		67,200 00
Jersey City W. & C. Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		25,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000		200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000		135,000 00
United States [5-20s], Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000		100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, [7-10 p. r. c.], semi-annual interest, 57,300		60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000		10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000		35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000		15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000		22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000		112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000		26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 76,000		45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70		
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 18,600		18,896 00
500 Shares Hartford and Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000		90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 25,000		26,500 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. Co. Stock, 10,700		15,515 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, 5,000		1,250 00
Waterbury, Conn., 5,000		5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, 5,000		5,150 00
Stafford Springs, Conn., 36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, 1,800		1,800 00
Providence, R. I., 200 Shares Reverse Bk's S'tk, 20,000		21,000 00
Boston, Mass., 200 Shares Safety Fund Bk's S'tk, 10,000		10,300 00
Stock, Boston, Mass., 200 Shares Bk's of the State, 20,000		16,000 00
Mo. S'tk, St. Louis, Mo., 100 Shares Merchants Bank, 10,000		8,000 00
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 200 Shares Merchants Bank, 20,000		16,000 00
Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk, 20,000		22,800 00
40 Shares Etna Bk's S'tk, 14,000		14,700 00
Hartford, Conn., 5,000		5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, 20,000		21,600 00
Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, 10,000		9,900 00
Stock, Hartford, Conn., 275 Shares Exchange Bank, 13,750		13,750 00
Stock, Hartford, Conn., 440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk, 44,000		51,040 00
Hartford, Conn., 300 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, 50,000		71,500 00
Hartford, Conn., 100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, 10,000		10,500 00
Manufacturers Bk's S'tk, H'd. C., 300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, 30,000		32,100 00
Hartford, Conn., 25,000		30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 7,500		11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000		42,000 00
N. Y. City, 30,000		39,000 00
500 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		32,000 00
500 Shares Butchers & Drvrs Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000		10,000 00
200 Shares Bk's of Commerce, N. Y. City, 20,000		20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		10,000 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000		31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank, N. Y. City, 10,000		13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000		35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000		10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000		46,000 00
820 Shares Mechanics Bank, N. Y. City, 41,000		44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000		28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000	20,000 00
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000	10,600 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company,...	\$2,952,248 85
LIABILITIES.	
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,...	None.
Losses adjusted and due,...	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,...	\$ 5,828 82
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,...	137,107 12
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	
Total liabilities,...	\$142,735 95
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss.	
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the also described officers of the said Insurance Company.	
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.	
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.	
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.	
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.	
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.	
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.	
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year above written.	
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.	
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.	
No. 29, Renewal.	
This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin County, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.	
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.	
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.	
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.	
The following is a list of licensed Etna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863.	
Wm. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.	
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade	
Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton	
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison	
Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas	
Alex. H. Caldwell, Carrollton, Carroll	
David B. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.	
Alex. B. McGorty, Danville, Boyle	
Stephen Elliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin	
Frederic H. Skinner, Eddyville, Lyon	
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin	
Sam'l. Stowell, Flemington, Fleming	
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott	
Philo H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson	
H. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian	
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock	
James Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer	
Jas. W. Coulter, Lexington, Fayette	
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard	
Frederic B. Marimee, Lebanon, Marion	
Wm. Frasier, Louisville, Jefferson	
Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason	
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery	
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry	
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine	
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen	
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell	
John R. Ewing, Owensboro, Daviess	
Wm. W. Massey, Paris, Bourbon	
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken	
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison	
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington	
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston	
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby	
Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln	
Dan'l M. Bowman, Versailles, Woodford	
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke	
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin	
July 29-2w.	

Proclamation by the Governor.	
\$200 REWARD.	
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.	
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:	
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jail of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.	
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.	
J. F. ROBINSON.	
By the Governor:	
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.	
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.	
\$200 Reward.	
I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.	
CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plain blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he broke jail, a black cassimere coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect, light footed, and throwing his head down.	
JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he broke jail, a black cassimere coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect, light footed, and throwing his head down.	
W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.	
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.	
Stray Notice.	
ANDERSON COUNTY, SOT.	
TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead, about sixteen hands high, and before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.	
G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.	
Oct. 5, 1863-lmw.	
NOTICE.	
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LYON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISAAC. He is about 40 years of age, weighing 150 pounds, black color, about 5 feet 6 inches high. Says he belongs to Sarah B. Wood, of Nashville, Tennessee.	
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.	
JOHN LONG, J. L. C.	
Oct. 7, 1863-lm.	
ESTABLISHED 1760.	
PETER LORILLARD.	
Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,	
16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,	
(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)	
WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:	
BROWN SNUFF.	
Macaboy, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,	
Cassas Rappee, Nachitoches,	
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.	
YELLOW SNUFF.	
Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,	
High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,	
Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch,	
or Lundyfoot.	
Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.	
TOBACCO.	
Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, Smoking,	
Long, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago,	
No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish,	
No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Anastas,	
No. 1 & 2, Fin Eoil Cavendish, Turkish	
mixed, Granulated.	
N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.	
April 24, 1863-1y.	
Proclamation by the Governor.	
\$200 REWARD.	
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.	
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mrs. Shawler, the county of Simpson, since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.	
Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.	
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.	
J. F. ROBINSON.	
By the Governor:	
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.	
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.	
DESCRIPTION.	
Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, inclined to be stout, dark complexion, features of dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.	
July 15, 1863—w&tw 3m.	
NOTICE.	
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOOD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Mr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.	
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.	
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.	
Sept. 16, 1863-lm.	
NOTICE.	
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender made, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.	
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.	
JOHN C. SMITH, J. M. C.	
August 26th, 1863-lm.	

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Elkhorn, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owenton, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains 160 ACRES

of good land; over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder lies well for cultivation. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable, and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing to purchase such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see the place.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Citizen insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now at large, and have taken refuge in the State of Tennessee, and have there, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the Jail of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, lips in speech, said to be left-handed, and has a scar on each side of his withers, supposed to be saddle marks, no other marks perceptible; also one LIGHT SORREL HORSE, five years old, shod all round, left eye out, and has some white hair on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

SAML. BURGESS, J. C. C.

Sept. 26, 1863-w&tw3m.

Notice.

TAKEN up as a stray, by John C. Frazier, of Franklin county, living on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, ten miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place, TWO HORSES, one a DARK BAY, six years old next to the foreleg, shod all round, with all white spots on each side of his withers, supposed to be saddle marks, no other marks perceptible; also one LIGHT SORREL HORSE, five years old, shod all round, left eye out, and has some white hairs on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. C. GREENUP, J. P. F. C.

October 14, 1863-lm-w.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Boy county, a runaway slave, on the 7th day August, 1863, a negro boy calling himself WELEY. He is about 13 years of age, black color, weighs about 125 pounds. Says he belongs to James Colyer, of the State of Tennessee. He was committed by William R. Taylor.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

Oct. 9, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHERIFF by county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Oct. 16, 1863-lm.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 150 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.

The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 9, 1863-lm.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 7, 1863,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$8 the session. No extras.

~~25~~No deduction made for absence except case of sickness.

July 6, 1863.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will be on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

~~25~~Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

MARTIN FAHY,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line. He will contract for new buildings, or the repairs of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that they may wish, or the plans of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with M. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

MARTIN FAHY.

Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself ELLI SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 22 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender make, and will weigh about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. P.